HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. MEETING OF THE CABINET.

The Recent Operations of the British against Honduras.

Explanation to be Demanded. Inquiry as to the Effective Force of the American Navy.

MOVEMENTS OF THE OFFICE SEEKERS.

Appointments and Confirmations,

&c., &c., &c.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS OF THE N. Y. HERALD EXCITING CABINET MEETING—THE \*BRITISH MOVE-MENT AGAINST HONDURAS—EXPLANATION DE-MANDED—THE REFECTIVE FORCE OF THE NAVY TO BE ASCERTAINED—CONSTERNATION OF OFFICE

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1853. A protracted meeting of the cabinet was held this ng, which resulted in directing the Secretary of State to demand an explanat on from the government of Great Britain on the subject of the recent intelligence from Honduras, and the English intervention in behalf of the Mosquito King. The Secretary of the Navy was instructed to report forthwith to the Executive the ef fective force at his disposal for active operations.

The office seekers are in great consternation, as the consideration of their demands must yield to the urgent condition of our foreign relations.

Schuyler Livingston, Theodore Sedgwick, and B. H. Field, have been solicited by a member of Congress from the city of New York, Mr. F. B. Cutting, to become can-didates for the office of collector, by and with the advice of Gov. Marcy, which they have declined, not wishing to enter into competition with Mr. Schell.

The Massachusetts coalitionists have gone home in des pair, and the desperation of the free sollers knows no bounds. The latter are making terrible havoc with the hunker candidates, attacking, with unrelenting bitterness, all those of prominence. The barnburner programme for New York appointments, as presented for Governor Marcy's consideration, is as follows:—For Col-lector, S. J. Tilden; Sub Treasurer, Robert Kelly; Postmaster, N. J. Waterbury; Surveyor, Daniel E. Delavan; Naval Officer, R. B. Stanton; Navy Agent, Isaac V. Fow ker; District Attorney, L. B. Shepard; and Marshal, A. J. Bleecker. This is the card coufided to Tilden's man agement It may be modified by substituting the names of Mr. Kelly gr ex-Mayor Havemeyer for Collector, and Fernando Wood for Navy Agent. OBSERVER.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED-EX-CONGRESSMEN IN THE VAN AMONG OFFICE SEEKERS-FOREIGN MIS-WASHINGTON, March 15-8 P. M.

A large batch of nominations were sent in to the Senate to-day, for the most part | etty collectors, &c. The fol-

lowing embraces all the important names:—
Ex-Senator Alpheus Felch, of Michigan; ex-member of Congress Geo. W. Thompson, of Virginia; and ex-member of Congress Thompson Campbell, of Illineis. were con-

Mr. Bridge's nomination, as appraiser at large for the Ex-member of Congress Charles H. Peaslee, of Concord

New Hampshire, was nominated for Collector of Boston; Colonel C. G. Greene, Editor of the Beston Post, for Naval Officer at Boston; Mr. Bishop for Sub-treasurer at Boston. Ex-member of Congress General Joseph Lane, for Gover-nor of Oregon; Mr. Adair for Collector at Astoria, Oregon

and all the other Oregon nom nations. also, the Collector for Key West

John R Clay was also renominated for the post he now helds of minister to Peru. He has represented this country at Peru since 1847.

Theodore Fay as Charge to Switzerland.

The large European missions still hang fire.

The squables in New York and California are so fierce

as to bother the administration exceedingly.

The cabinet met this morning at eight o'clock, and it

is said they are going to have a night session also. It will be seen that, so far, ex-members of Congress have nearly monopolized the appointments. principle of appoirting them is of doubtful propriety. It may lead to great abuse. Hundreds of ex-members are ready sent in, it would seem they wait to some purpose.

FOREIGN MISSIONS-THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS -THE CHANCES, ETC.
WASHINGTON, March 15-9 P. M.

The President received the diplomatic corps officially

to-day, after the usual morning cabinet -ouncil. Among the nominations sent to the Senate to day, was that of John Randolph Clay, as minister to Peru. He was formerly attached to the Russian mission under Messrs, Randolph, Dulias, and Buchanan, and more recently settled the guano question for Mr. Webster. He

is new raised to a full mission.
It is understood that Theodore Fay, nominated to Switzerland by Mr. Fillmore, has been endorsed by Gen.

Mr. Carr is not Mr. Buchanan's man for Naples. He has written a very strong letter in favor of Augustus Belmont for that e'egant mission.

The New York nominations, except that of Navy Agent, which becomes a vacancy, will probably not be acted upon this week. Mr. Scheil is strongly opposed for Col' lector. The hunkers are afraid of Secretary Marcy. Capt. Rynders is on hand for Marshal. Lorenzo B Shepard is well up for Di-trict Attorney, and Col. Mumford is ahead for Surveyor, perhaps. It is understood that the objection to Mr Schell for Collector is that he cannot

consolidate the party. His chance would be better for the Post Office, Mr. Waterbury consenting. Senator Soulé is good for Spain, and Mr. Wise for France. Young America has been working faithfully for Soulé and manifest destiny.

Gen. Plerce gets thin on the Presidency, and Mr. Fill more comes out fat.

The Senate will not probably adjourn before next week

Some treaty questions are yet to be considered.

A. B. C.

CAN AND ENGLISH CLAIMS-NOMINATIONS, CON-FIRMATIONS, ETC.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, ratified the treaty negotiated by Messrs. Everett and Crampton, for the speedy indemnification of American claims against the English government, and English claims against the

American government, particularly claims arising out of false seizure, under the slave trade treaty, and under among them Charles Gordon Greene, editor of the Boston Post, as Naval Officer of Boston; Charles H. Peaslee, as Collector of Boston; and Henry W. Bishop, as Sub Treasurer, Boston. Also, a Postmaster and U. S. Marshal for

Boston, which, together with several appointments for California, it is understood, were confirmed.

Cleveland; Gen. Lane. Governor of Oregon, and territerial officers of Oregon generally. Also, various postmasters, custom house officers, &c. Most of the nominations were not read, or even opened. All are to be acted upon soon—perhaps to-morrow. William M. Gouge, a writer on banking and finance, has been appointed to a \$1,400 clerkship in the Treasury Perastruct.

bout thirty clerks in the Treasury Department were oved yesterday.

GUR WASHINGTON COBRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, March 14, 1853.
The Disappointed Office Seekers Clearing Off-The Fog hang ing over the Appointments—The Cabinet—The Cause of the Difficulties in it—The Collectorship of New York and Fa-rious other Appointments—The Hunkers and Barnburners rollers and a Lowering Slay—Tylerization—Mike Walsh at the White House-Presents to General Pierce-The New York Herald and its Wide Circulation, &c., &c.

ters have left on Saturday, yesterday and to day, most of them in perfect disgust. Some would have remained longer, and hoped against hope, but that their finances gave out. Men who came armed with batches of letters from the highest quarters—recommendations sufficient, if reliable, to qualify them for the office of President of the United States, are returning home sadly disappointed, having met little or no excouragement, probably not having obtained even an audience, and their papers left at the mercy of the whig clerks of departments, perhaps never mercy of the wing cierus of departments, perhaps never to appear ugain, or to appear in a very questionable shape. And when these men of consideration in their own locality are fortunate enough to obtain an audience from the President or the heads of departments, they are limited to a minute or two of time, and are surrounded by a pack of hungry hounds, impatient for the prey. In such a state of things, the most deserving men are most likely to come off second best, for, if they are men of spirit and honest pride, they must feel humiliated at their position and retire abashed, while the impudent and the brainless rush on and take the prize. Some very estimable men have gone home, vowing that they will never look for a place again. There is one curious

ground urged for office, namely, the fact of having had a monopoly of it when the democrats were in power before. The whole thing appears to be in pl, to use a printer's

term. The President and cabinet are sadly puzzled as to the course they ought to pursue, amidst the rival claims interests and passions of different sections of the same party. If the cabinet were all of the same political principles, in other words, if It were a unit, and in complete harmony with the President, the difficulty would be considerably reduced. But General Pierce has his own character to maintain before the country, and each member of his administration, however patriotic, has an axe to grind for himself, which may cut into the interests to grind for manager, which hay cas into the interest and designs of his neighbor. This is probably the case, in an especial degree, with Marcy and Cushing, who are both very able men, and both ambitious. All the trouble about the New York appointments arises from the position of Marcy in the cabinet. The barnburners supported him for the nomination at Baltimore; they now claim the equivalent, and he is auxious to keep them on his side. But the President, it is said, wants to give the leading appointments, especially those commanding patronage, to men whose views are known to be sound, and to correspond with his own. Marcy says he prefers hunkers for such offices, but the hunkers do not think him sincere-they say the kind of hunkers he means are those whose political principles are doubtful, and who would throw the patronage all into the hands of the Van Buren party, by whom they are sup-ported. The hard shells repudiate with scorn the doctrine that quiet men are best entitled to office, for they say this would be a premium for inactivity, deser-tion, and hypocrisy, while it would strike a heavy blos and a sore discouragement at men of principle and action.

This they contend would prove ruinous to the party.

There is also some grumbling among them at that por-tion of the inaugural in which General Pierce says he is not indebted to the politicians for his nomination and election. They hold, on the contrary, that of all other

not indebted to the politicians for his nomination and election. They hold, on the contrary, that of all other men he is indebted to the politicians; for the masses never thought of him till he was nominated by the management of politicians, upon the strength of the platform, which was such a master stroke of policy that the whigs had to imitate it—the copy, hewever, as usual, not having the force of the original. They also perceive indications of extensive Telerisation, which forbede not only the restoration of the Bourbons, but of the Tyler men, and the appointment of new men of the same type. Certain it is, that at present everything seems at sixes and sevens. When the tanked seein shall be unravelled remains to be seen.

The larger and more important offices will be distributed by the President himself, with the advice of his cabinet. All the minor offices will be left with the heads of the departments to which they belong; and if the President wants an appointment made under any of these heads, he will ask it rather as a favor than control it by a sommand. Such is the understanding.

For Collector of the port of New York the hard shell bunkers have but one candidate, and that is Mr. Schell, who is powerfully supported by the leading men of the city and State, helluding D. S. Dickinson. The barnhurners and soft shells, on the contrary, have several candidates, any one of which would satisfy them. Their strength is thus diffused and greatly weakened, while that of the hunkers is consolidated. Not only from the complication of New York politics, but from other quarters, there are symptoms of a storm brewing that will probably shake the present cabinet to its centre, unless it is bound together by a foreign war. Mike Walsh, who was sent for by the President when he was in Concord, and has been sent for recently in Washington, is acting as a political Cerberns in reference to the New York appointments. The President when he was in Concord, and has been sent for recently in Washington, is acting as a political C

Mexico.

Mexico.

August Belmont, of your city, who is so strongly sup August Belmont, of yourcity, who is so strongly supperted by all sections of democrats, and from every part
of the country, and who, it is known, has spent large
sums of money in the democratic cause, is to be appointed
charge either to Naples or Sardinia. He is a wealthy
man, and only cares for the honor. He is by birth a
Prussinn, and is sixteen years in this country. He is an
able man, and a thorough democrat, though he is Consul
to Austria, which is a mere commercial office. This is a
good appointment, and there is little doubt that it is
settled.

James Buchanan is almost sure to be Minister to England.

General Dix has every chance of France, and Soule of

James Buchanan is almost sure to be Minister to England.

General Dix has every chance of France, and Soule of Spain.

Nathaniel A. Hawthorne, author of a li c of General Pierce, will probably be Consul to Liverpool. This office, which is the best of consul-hips, has generally been given to personal friends. Mr. Hawthorne was a school fellow and personal friends of Fierce.

General Peaslee, who is to get the Collectorship of Boston, is not only a personal friend of the President, but Mrs. Peaslee is the aunt of Mr. Webster, the President sprivate Secretary.

Sergeant O'Neill, it is said, will get an office worth \$1,500 per annum, and will soon cease to be the body guard of the President.

For the office of Marshal of the Southern district of New York, there are cleven candidates, including Ulysses D. Fiench and Mr. Vultee.

General Pierce has been made a present of a beautiful dressing gown by a lady in this city. Presents of all kinds are made to him, of course from the most curious is a saddle of mutton, the largest and fattest, it is believed, that was ever seen in the United States. It was for exhibition to-day at Willard's Hotel, and attracted much attention.

The rush for the Heriath here, is tremendous. One of the men who sell it, Ismented he had so few copies the other evening. He said he could have sold five thousand. The politicians, or the people, don't care a fig for any other paper. Mr. Bartlett, the Mexican boundary commissioner, told a gentleman a few days ago, in my hearing, that in the wildest districts a djoining the boundary line, wherever there were human habitations, he found the Heriath. It was, in fact, with the exception of bere and there a copy of the London Times, the only paper he could find in those distant, desert and untrequented regions, and the sight of a Heriato was to the commissioner and all his party like an oasis in the desert. He remarked it was just like the case of Pliny Miles, in Iceland, who made the same statement in his recent lecture before the historical society of

Washington, March 12, 1853. It were idle to discuise the fact that while the confi dence which the President's inaugural has inspired remains still undiminished, there is much uneasiness felt as to what extent the President's influence will be suffered to prevail in the deliberations and resolves of the cabinet. Gov. Marcy is distrusted. He is supposed to have carried along with him into the State Department a bit-ter hostility against all those who had the least agency in ter hostility against all those who had the least agency in thwarting his aspirations at the Baltimore Convention, when the Fresidency seemed almost in his grasp. Some of General Pierce's warmest and most potential friends are becoming restless, and say that they will not bear submissively to be hunted out of favor by the trickery of worn out politicians. They are conscious of their strength, and are not likely to let it lie dormant. Edw. Marcy beware, lest in his anxiety to conceal his utter impotence to carry the burthen which loads his shoulders he does not deceive the country of its hopes, and add but another chapter to the history of humiliation and disgrace which constitute the only diplomatic record bequeathed to us by the late administration.

Clouds are lovering gloomily over the horizon, and there is a leaden heaviness in the atmosphere that betokens an impending storm. Mark this:

One of the New Appointments.

One of the New Appointments.

New York, March 12, 1853.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

It is with pleasure I wee it announced in your Washing ton correspondence, the appointment of Mr. Vesey to the Consulship of Havre; and knowing how much you admite a true gentleman, I have taken the liberty of giving you one incident in his life, Hlustrating his general character. In the winter of 1846-6, I was an officer on hoard ore of the packet ships from this port. We have the packet ships from this port. We have the packet ships from this port.

I seen since. But I shall never forget the kindness of that man during that long passage—the sympathy shewn by him for the steerage passengers, who were out of provisions, and were supplied out of the ship's stock, and also to the crew. I have seen him give his stockings to keep the feet of others warm. I have seen him put his own silk handkerchief on the sore hand of a sailor. Truly, his is a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness—the very man for an American Consul. Long may he live to protect the American callor and his country's flag. If you will find a place for this in your columns you will much oblige yours, with respect,

Prominent Office Seekers.

\*It is stated in the San Francisco Herald that this appointment would suit the desires of a large number of the people of California, who, it asserts, are anxious to get the Governor out of the State, and cannot wait until the next election for a consummation of their wishes.

Important to Office Seekers.

[From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, March 12.]

We have been handed the following letter from the late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to the Hon. William Ailen, which may be interesting, perhaps, to some of our readers at this particular juncture:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR—I return you the letters you forwarded from applicants for inspectorships, and state infreply, that all these and other subordinate appointments are made by the Collector, to be confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and they had therefore better make their applications in that quarter. Yours respectfully.

To Hon. WM. AKEN.

WM. S. HODGE.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPHIC OFFICES, CORNER OF HANOVER AND BEAVER STREETS, AND NO. 203 BROADWAY.

Central American Affairs in the United States Senate.

Debate between Messrs. Clayton and Douglas.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE N. Y. LEGISLATURE. The Assembly and the Memorial of the New York City Reformers.

RHODE ISLAND TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Gardner Trial-The Philadelphia Murders

&c., &c., &c.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1853.

EXECUTIVE SESSION. The Senate, on meeting, went immediately into execu-

tive session, and after two hours thus spent the door were opened.

Mr. CLAYION, (whig) of Del., concluded his remarks on the resolution calling on the President for certain do-cuments connected with the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. He said the Bri ish government is willing to maintain the treaty to its full extent, and adverted to several facts in support of the assertion. If he understood the Senator from Illinois, he (Mr. Douglas) considered that treaties from Illinois, he (Mr. Douglas) considered that treaties will not fetter or confine the limits of this great empire. He did not know precisely the extent the Senator meant to be understood, but the language seemed to imply that our limits are not to be circumscribed by treaties, and that we are to disregard treaties, while the young giant of America is to rise superior to all things beside. With regard to the treaty with Mexico, the Senator said the day was coming when we shall be obliged to abandon it, as our limbs are not to be fettered. He (Mr. Clayton) regretted to hear such a statement from any Senator, because the Senator as the constitutional advisers of the President,

Mr. CLAYTON resumed—110 idea is, we are incapace of regarding treaty stipulations. We must grow.

Mr DOUGLAS, interposing, said the idea is some men are incapable of comprehending the growth of this mation. A few years ago it was an opinion that we could not extend beyond the Alleghannes, and then the Mississippi; but the growth had reached the Pacific, and must still go on. It was uxwise to pledge ourselves to what our interest does not require.

but the growth had reached the Pacific, and must will go
on. It was unwise to pledge ourselves to what our interest does not require.

Mr. CLATFON resumed—With the Senator's explanation
he asked whether the case was made any better? He says
some men cannot comprehend the great growth of this
country. He did not know whether the Senator meant
that kind of growth which has given to us a country
greater than Rome in its palmiest days—greater, perhaps,
than is enjoyed by any civilized nation of the globe—and
yet we are told we are not to obey our own solemn pledges
of henor. It is nothing but the declaration of the Serator. Let him explain as he can, that we are incapable of
controlling our impulses and passions. The solemn pledge than is enjoyed by any civilized nation of the globe—and yet we are told we are not to obey our own solemn pledges of henor. It is nothing but the declaration of the Serater. Let him explain as he can, that we are incapable of controlling our impulses and passions. The solemn pledge of honor binds a man at all times, and the solemn pledge of a nation binds it. Are we to sit here as the constitutional advices of the President, and as honorable men reaintain that treaties cannot restrain us, after we bind ourselves to remain within certain limits: If such a principle should be established, what nation would consider itself under obligation to maintain treaties with usy If any nation, above all others, owes anything to the faith of treaties, it is this. We owe our existence to the French treaty of 1738, which gave confidence and an earnest of success to our Revolutionary sires. Our dectiny from that moment became fixed. And now, when we have become strong, shall we disregard treaties: He trusted no idea of the growth of this country would ever induce any American statesman to abandon the principle without which we would become a byword and a hissing throughout the globe. If we gain territory, let us do so honorably. As to the treaty with Mexico, the Senator says he opposed it for the reason that he was adverse to the clause which fixed limits, and that the time will come when kexico will become indispensable to our progress and happiness. But Mr. Cathoun, in thrilling tones, said the conviction was carried to -nine tenths of the American people that Mexico is forbidden fruit. When we annex the cight or nine millions of Mexico to this country then the days of our republic will be name bered. The people of that country are educated in the behef that the greatest curse that could befall man is slavery; and when we give them the privilege of electing Senators and Representatives in Congress, and trust them to make peace and war for us, we have to gairanty that this privilege will not be abused, for history shows us th

it he will disarm opposition, and meet everywhere with waim friends.

Mr. CLAYTON INTERCOGATED BY MR. MASON.

Mr. MASON, (dem.) of Va., wished an explanation from the Senator, who had charged him with committing a mistake in showing, by the map of Gustemala, that the British settlements at the Belize are within the limits of Guatemala. He understeed the Seastor as making the assertion in language far from being acceptable.

Mr. CLAYTON replied, saying he thought the detted lines on the map in licated the limits of Gustemala. If the Senator understeed the map to include the Belize, then he committed a mistake.

Mr. MASON remarked, it was no light matter to say a Senator had committed a mistake, and should not be lightly charged. He could inform the Senator that the detted line.

that the British possessions are within the territory of Guatemala.

Mr. Clarron adhered to his former expressed opinion, that the dotted lines showed that the Belize is separate from Guatemala.

Mr. Douglas obtained the floor, when the Senate as-

Interesting from Albany.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS—NO EXECUTIVE SESSION—
THE ASSEMBLY AND NEW YORK CORRUPTION—
GEN. PIKRCE'S INAUGURAL—A CONTEST BETWEEN
THE HUNKERS AND BARNBURNERS, ETG.

Mr. Cooley persists in his opposition, and there is no pro-bability that one will be held during the session. Such a circumstance never before occurred. The indignation was loud and deep among the expectants, who again crowded the capitol to day.

The Assembly spent the morning session in referring the petitions and papers of the reform meeting at Metro-politan Hall. The New York delegation wished to get politan Hall. The New York delegation wished to get sontrol; but on taking the gote, a majority of one decided to refer the matter to a select committee of fire. Warm times may be expected when the bill comes up for action. During the afternoon session of the Assembly, Mr. D. B. Taylor obtained a suspension of the regular order of business, and called up his resolutions approving of the inaugural address of President Pierra in seneral and es-

pecially those parts of it which lead towards the acquisition of more territory, viz. —Cuba the Monros doctrine, and the Comprorsiae, including the Fugitive Slave law. These resolutions were artfully drawn, and hit the nail direct upon the head. Mr. T. in support of them, spoke with middeess, but with a firmness which could not be misunderstood. He said that the equivocal position which the democracy of New York had held before the country for the last four years could, by the adoption of these resolutions, be at once and forever put right; for the service of the service of the property of the service of these resolutions, be at once and forever put right; for the property of the service of the service

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Atmany, March 15, 1853.

THE OPENING OF SOURTH AVENUE.

The memorial of Geo. Griswold and others, relative to abuses in the assessment for opening the Fourth avenue,

Mr. Weight gave notice of a bill for the incorporation of Roman Catholic bishops for the State of New York. RELIEF FOR REAL SPIATS OWNERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The bill for the relief of the owners of real estate in

The bill for the relief of the owners of real estate in the city of New York was taken up.

Mr. Burnex (whig) called the attention of the committee to a singular comission. This bill ought to be amended in respect to the time in which the suit can be commenced, for else the finances of the city may be thrown into irreparable confusion. A good assessment, called for by two thirds of the owners of the real estate compromised, may have a triding irregularity, and the city be sued, and the burthen on the city treasury be intolerable. If the city errs, the remedy should be immediately applied

tolerable. If the city errs, the remedy should be immediately applied.

Mr. Freenan (whig) was profoundly grateful for the the advice of the Senator from the Thirty-first, which extends from Bufialo to Manhastan Island. The men who sweat and toil and pray these gievous burthens, are the men te know most about it. The oppressor is let loose upon us. The sharks swim close to the ships, and the relief should be bread, thorough and complete.

An amendment meeting Mr. Babcock's views was adopted, and the bill passed

SEW YORK COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE MITHOUST CEMETERY.

The bill relating to the cemetery belonging to Methodist churches of New York and Williamsburg

BUFFAIO GLEMAN MISSION CHURCH.

The bill to incorporate the trustees of the German Mission Church in the city of Buffalo, was taken up, and a debate ensued, pending which the Lieutenant Governor said the hoar of 12 having arrived, the Senate is now in EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. COOLEY (dem.)—I more that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. JONES, (dem.)—I call the ayes and nays.

The vote was taken and the Senate determined to resume hegislative business—ayes 14, nays 12.

The discussion of the German Mission Church bill was resumed and after an extended continuation of the debate the bill passed—ayes 21, nays 3.

The Senate took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MR. VANDERMIE'S CANAL PROJECT.

The canal proposition of Mr. Vanderbilt was minde the special order for Thursday, immediately after the presentation of reports.

REDORMED PRISENTERIAN WIDOWS AND ORDHANS FUND.

The act to incorporate the Widows and Orphans Fund of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, was passed.

THE Committee of the Whole, renewed the consideration of the bill in relation to the Emigrant Commissioners, which provides for the increase of the commutation tax, and the resteration of the office of Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Assembly.

ARANN, March 15, 1853.

THE CHARTER OF NEW YORK CITY—THE CHARTERS OF COPRUPTION, FIG.

The SPEAKER presented a memorial for the amendment of the charter of New York.

Mr. Galz moved its reference to the New York delegation. He remarked that there was already a bill on the subject before them, and they all desired to participate in the work of reform.

Mr. Priers, (whig) of Genesce, had confidence in the integrity of the representatives from New York, but the select committee should be made up of representatives at large. He said fit would be chiefly constructed of members from the "raral district." The legislation of the city is so mixed up with that of the whole state that a reform to momentous as that contemplated ought not to be city is so mixed up with that of the whole state that a re-form to momentous as that contemplated ought not to be solely in the hands of the city delegation. Mr. Kenniov, (whig) of Cayuga, thought the country members were not so well-qualified to judge of the offi-cers of the city as were the delegation immediately inte-rested.

cers of the city as were the consumers.

Mr. Holley, (whig) of Niagara, said it was understood the delegation trom New York city were nafriendly to the subject of city reform.

Mr. Gam, (dem.) of N. Y., corrected him. The city delegation were not unfriendly to judicious reform, af though they might not go for such sweeping measures as some that are recommended. One of their number had already introduced a bill amending the charter of New York.

though they might not go for such sweeping measures as some that are recommended. One of their number had already introduced a bill amending the charter of New York.

Mr. W. Taylon, (whig) of N. Y., apposed the reference proposed by Mr. Gale. The delegation was too large to act offectually. There was a similar aniject before the committee, and aithough there had been weeks of effort to get them to act, it had been without success. A committee of five is sufficiently large.

Mr. Clarr. (whig) of Eric, followed.

Mr. Norm. (dem.) of N. Y., said the New York delegation had the interest of that city deeply at heart. The first petilon on the subject of reions had been referred to them. It was not just to overlook them in the reference of the matter of reform. They have a deep interest in the affair, and as a matter both of courtery and justice, those whose constituents are immediately interested and who are most conversant with city affairs, should be consulted here, and have a part in shaping the measure which may be brought before the Legislature. Such a course must be most satisfactory to the city, and most conclusive of city interest.

Mr. J. Rosz, (dem.) of N. Y., said New York was represented by sixteen members here. The subject now under consideration is of purely a local mature, and it would be an insult to those representing that locality to deprive them of the right of shaping measures of a local nature. The charge that they are not friends to reform, is utyput and entrue. A bill had been introduced, in good faith, to secure most of the reforms that are sought—a bill that would meet the needs of the city as well as its approbation.

Mr. BOMAN, (whig) of Washington, denied that the rubject was a local one. The whole State is interested. There are charges of the growest corruption in that city over the whole State in its in fluence. Some of these charges have have already been to clear the color of the city as a local one. The whole State in its in fluence.

are called upon to take the matter in hand. Why this anxiety to have this subject under the special control of the members from New York. None of them could feel more interested than Mr. B. Baythe matter. If the district represented by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Noble) is free from all suspicion of corruption, as he says, it must be a mighty small district indeed.

Mr. Nonze—It is the largest in the State, having over a hundred thousand inhabitants.

Mr. BEMAN—There must be an unusual number of churches there then. Were the county of Washington the source of such corruption Mr. B. would not dare come hefore this body and ask to have the matter referred to bim. He would wish it to go to those who could not be supposed to be interested. This investigation should go befare others than the representatives of the city.

Mr. HENDER, (whig) of Livingston, thought otherwise. The delegation from the city of New York are the early appropriate persons to take up the consideration of this memerial coming from their own constituents. It preperly belonged to them, and he wished to leave the whole responsibility with those members and their constituents. If the action of the members here is not satisfactory to their constituency the same can be remedied at the next election. Members here not acquainted with the affairs of New York cannot judge wisely in regard to them.

Mr. HOLLEY denied any intention to insult the New York delegation. When he attempts to do that his language will be urmistakeable—it will be uttered in "no questionable shape." He was able to do that, and did not lack the disposition whenever he thought it needed.

Mr. KENNEDY said if the people of New York who now have a proper the state of the said and a state of the sa

York delegation. When he attempts to do that hislanguage will be unmistakeable—it will be uttered in
"no questionable shape." He was able to do that, and
did not lack the disposition whenever he thought it
needed.

Mr. KENNED? said if the people of New York who nov
lang about this Legislakure had discharged their duty at
home, there would be no need of their application here.
Let them go back, and through their elections, which
are the proper tribunals for their appeal, correct the
evils of which they complain.

Mr. FORSYTH (dem.) of Albany, insisted that the Legislature was the place to correct the municipal evils of
New York. It can be effectually done here and no where
else. For one he was determined to discharge his whole
duty in this attempt to purify the gross corruptions
known to exist in New York.

Mr. Millen (den.) of New York, had no particular
choice as to the committee which the House should select He had no doubt the matter would be properly considered should either proposal prevail.

Mr. Woon, (whig) of Onondaga, said a select committee
of five, before whom a similar proposal had been rlaced,
was composed of three members from the city of New
York, and only two others—one from Albany and one
from Buffalo. These latter represent large cities, and
may be supposed to understand city affairs.

Mr. J. Ross thought it apparent that this subject
should be acted upon by those representing the people
interested. The select committee alluded to had been appointed when most of the city delegation were absent,
and without consultation with them. The thirteen other
nembers, and their constituents, were equally interested
in this matter, and it ought not to be settled without
consultation with them. Mr. R. said the public press
had been suborned to abuse the Common Council, and
blacken their reputation. He did not charge those who
had done this with intentional wrong, but they were not
practical mem—they had no actual knowledge of what
they were discussing. Mr. R. was in favor of through, in the decir

Mr. Kenney moved to amend by adding to the committee can of the New York delegation. Lost, 27 to 58.

Mr. Wood's motion was then carried, by 30 to 44.

Recess to 4 o'clock.

Altennoon Session.

Mr. Burnowate, (ind dem.) of Orleans, moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the motion of Mr. Cale. Carried, 45 to 82. Mr. B. said the people of New York in electing representatives here, had entrusted their interests to these representatives, and it is an ungra ions thing to take from them the consideration of this matter, effecting their constituents, when they do not ask to be relieved of that responsibility.

Mr. Shaw, (dem.) of N. Y. had not entered into these discussions to far. A petition for an amendment of the charter of New York had been given in charge of Mr. B. Smith, who, on presenting it moved its reference to a select committee. Another polition on the same subject is presented by another member, on whose motion it is referred to the New York delegation. Among the New York members a controverry arose as to which committee so sudd properly continue in charge. Both committees will go on with their inquiries. One of them (the select committee) will instantly do so. He had proposed that this be done and when the select committee should report, he would more the reference of that to the New York delegation. The interests affected by an assendment of the cluster of New York, are of the utmost magnitude. It was not to be entered upon lightly. They were to legislate for helf a million of people—for hundreds of millions of dellars. The subject must be one of mature and anxious consideration. The delegation bringing in the last memorial had declined to urge its recommendation to cither of the conflicting committees, but left that matter entirely to the House. Let each of the committee act upon the subject wholly—it was not what was wanted. The better way for this House would be not to reconsider any vote, but to let both examitees ago on.

Mr. Jacks said there was no mystery in the anxiety of this House made

the Preher Female Institute of third reading.

THE PARROAD CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Mr. JACKSON, on leave, moved that the Senate bill for the consolidation of railroads be made the special order friday. Carried.

FIGAL APPLOFRICATIONS.

Mr. JACKSON, on leave, moved that the Senate bill for the conscidation of railroads be made the special order for Friday. Carried.

Mr. Locais reported bills making the usual appropriations for the Secal year.

Mr. D. B. TAYLOR moved a suspension of the regular order of business, to take up this resolutions respecting the inaugural address. Carried.

Mr. TAYLOR said, in confequence of the late triumph of the democratic party, an important part being taken in the contest by New York, it was proper that the Impire State should, through its Legislature, make declaration of the principles to which the democracy of that State stand committed. We have the policy of the President indisputably announced, and it is due to him and to us how far he is to receive the support of the democratic pally of this great State. Do those resolutions involve any great questions not clearly understood in that address? There are some here who would prefer a general declaration of principles, rather than pass any one specific point. Others dealre an endorsement of the cabinet, which he could not consent to, until he should see how far that loody sustain the principles of the inaugural. He hoped there would be no course pursued by which gentlemen could herea? It make that they had never abendoned all the plank of the Baffalo platform. General Pierce had been fairly elected to the Presidency, on the ground that he and the party supporting him were completely is favor of the compromise measures. Mr. T. hoped his resolutions would be adopted in the precise terms be had used in reporting them.

Mr. Gale moved an amendment endorsing President Pierce and cabinet.

Fierce and cabinet.

Mr. Hour moved a further amendment endorsing the Hoffslo I latform.

No quorum being present the Assembly adjourned.

The Baltlmove Strike, &c

Paramone, March 15, 1853.

Bess Whans addressed a letter to Reverdy Johnson, John Nelsen, J. V. J. McMalton and J. H. B. Latrobe, inquiring their opinion as to the legality of the strike of the workmen, and the protection he is entitled to from the city. They give the opinion that combinations to raise prices are illegal and indictable as crimes, and that the city is bound to protect the workmen who so to work workmen.

We have no mail south of Savannah to-night. New Or-eans parers of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday are now dec.

The Florida at Savannah.

Savanyan, Merch 18, 1883.

The also of the Planton Cartain Woodholt, arrived home

Trial of Dr. Gardner.

Washnoron, March 16, 1866.
The Gardner trial commenced at ten o'clock.
John M. Togra sworn—Resided in the city of Mexico
since 1826; kept a tailoring establishment; his sen kept
another; saw Dr. Cardner there almost daily from 1842 since 1826; kept a tailoring establishment; his sen kept another; saw br. Cardner there almost daily from 1842 to 1844; he practised as a dentist, and not as a physician; lived in the poerer part of the city, and was supported by his profession only; his son made his clothing; he paid his bills little by little; was told Gardner left Menten in '44 to go into the interior; saw him again in '45, and again in '47, the day of the expulsion of American citties from the city; witners had consulted with others about strains for self defences; they must leave in three hours; went to close his store; met Gardner there; said to him. "What, Pr. Gardner, are you here, and don't you meet with your countrynes?" he replied, "For pity's sake don't mention that I am an American for I am stopping here as an Habanerers;" witness told him, if he was acting so for want of means he would supply him, if he would follow his mistorium into the interior; Gardner thanked him, and said he would.

Alfred A. Lewis, an Maglishman, residing at Guantinato, Mexico, testified he having seem Dr. Gardner in that town in September, 1845, practising dentisiry there, and apparently in limited direumstances, at which time, according to Dr. Gardner's memorial, he was busy working the mines.

Seno Atocha testified that in 1842 and 1843 Dr. Gardner and beather were in the city of Mexico, practising dentisiry. In conversation with Gardner, since the allowance of his claim he asked him if the paen represented in the memorial as witnesses were living men? Told Gardner he knew the claim was a robbery; Gardner made no reply to that, and in answer to another remark by Atocha, said—"I have got my money, and nobody on get it back."

The Court ruled out those parts of Atocha's evidence te which Gardner made no reply, and then adjourned.

The court room was crowded during the day, and much interest was manifested.

The Recent Murders to Philadelphia.

EXAMINATION AND COMMITMENT OF SPRING, ON THE

The Recent Murders in Philadelphia.

EXAMINATION AND COMMITMENT OF SPRING, ON THE EVIDENCE OF HIS OWN SON.

PHILADELPHA, MARCH 15, 1852.

A hearing in the case of Arthur Spring, charged with the double murder of Mrs. Lynch and Mrs. Shaw, toek place this aftercoon at the county prison, before Alderman Isand, Joseph Boran appearing as counsel for the prisoner Arthur Spring, and Auron Thompson for young Spring. The most important ovidonce was that submitted by young Spring, a lad of seventeen. The sheath of a dirk found under the body of Mrs. Lynch was identified by the boy; the dirk formerly beloned to him, and was taken from him by his father. The lead pipe was also identified as having been taken from the tavern where they boaried. On the night of the murder, Spring came home about 11 o'clock, being let in at the best door by his son. The father then gave the bey several gldd pieces to hide but he returned them. Spring told his son that he had murdered two bitches, and set fire to the house, burning the ends of his fingers in doing so. The father then washed some blood from his shirt. Next morning he gave his son a \$10 gold piece with which the boy bought three shirts for his father and himself; and with \$50 of the change paid for their board at the tavern.

In eross-examination, the prisoner's counsel put questions suggested by his client, which showed that the father was sudcavoring to screen himself by charging his son, and a still younger boy—Finney by name—with the murders. Young Spring behaved with much feeling and propriety; but, at one time, was so much overcome as the son's evidence is confirmed by burns upon his father's fingers.

Pennsylvania Railroad Guange Law.

Pennsylvania Ratiroad Guage Law.
HARRISHER, March 15, 1862
The bill to repeal the Railroad Guage law was defeat
a the Senate, to-day, by a vote of 15 to 16.

in the Senate, to-day, by a vote of 15 to 16.

Rhode Island State Temperance Convention.
PROVIDENCE, March 15, 1853.
The State Temperance Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning, Mayor Bristow presiding. The attendance was the largest that ever assembled in this State, the half being crowded to its utmost capacity.
The afterneon was consumed in discussing the resolutions offered by the committee, expressing confidence that individual action will remove the evils of intemperance—recommending clerg men to preach upon the subject before election—that it is the law that will close tippling shops—that the suppression of the liquor traffic will diminish poverty and crime—that the increase of drukenness, since the repeal of the old law is convincing of the necessity of a law classing rum selling with other crimes—that the present aspect of the temperance cause calls for the greatest activity—that temperance cause published—that the friends of temperance tracts be published—that the friends of temperance tracts be increased that it is the duty of all the friends of temperance to use their influence for the execution of a prohibitory law—and that the friends of temperance diligently circulate temperance tracts.

Large numbers of elergymen, representing all denominations, we're present, and took part in the debate. Every part of the State was represented, and the utmost edthusiarm precalled.

No particular political action was recommended, other

Every part of the State was represented, and the utmost editusias in provailed.

No particular political action was recommended, other than to secure prohibitory law men as representatives, without regard to party. There is no mistaking the fact that the friends of the Maine law are determined to carry their points.

EVENING SESSION.

H ward Hall, accommodating some two thousand persons was occupied by the Convention, and was filled to overflowing.

The resolutions discussed this afternoon, were adopted. The Convention was addressed by Mayor Barstow, Messrs. Woolcott and Thompson, of Mass., and Rev. Dr. Cleveland of this city.

The speakers were received with enthusiasm and the Convention concluded its proceedings in a manner highly

Burning of the Wyoming Seminary.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1852.

The Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, near Wilkesbarre,
Pennsylvania took fire last night. The south end of the
building was all destroyed with its contents, except a
portion of the instruments. The valuable library was
burned and three hundred pupils were unable to save
any of their books or clothing. The institution was under
the charge of the Rev. R. Nelson, and the loss amounts
to \$21,900. Insured for \$7,500.

Markets.

New Ormans, March 13, 1853.

The sales of Rio coffee, during the past week, have been 14 COO bugs, at steady prices, ranging from 9 a 9 %c. The stock on band is 35,000 bags.

New Ormans, March 14, 1853.

Cotion has been in brisk demand, notwithstanding the prevalence of a rain storm. 13,000 bales were sold. The finer qualities advanced one eighth to one fourth of a penny. Strict mid-ling is quoted at 9 % a 9 %c. The Africa's news came to hand this evening, after business hours.

DEATH OF CAPT, JONATHAN DAYTON WILSON. The arrival of the steamship Uncle Sam, from Aspin wall, brings us the melancholy intelligence of the death of Capt. Jonathan Dayton Wilson, commander of the steamship Sierra Nevada. He died on board his vessel, on the morning of the 1st inst., of a malignant intermittent fever, at the island of Taboga, about twelve miles distant from Panama, where his ship was anchored, and preparing for her first voyage to San Francisco. He first complained of being unwell on the 24th, but nothing serious was apprehended until his friends were startled by the staden news of his death. His remains were interred on the island the same afternoon. Capt. Wilson was a native of the State of Maine, and went to sea at an early age. He sailed for many years as captain out of this port, and was a commander for some twenty years. Proving to his centre from with the Sierra Nevada, he commanded the New York and Bremen steamship Hermann, and previous to that command of the steamship Empire City, when running between this city and Chagres. He was a man highly respected for his private as well as prefessional qualities, and has left a very large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his unexpected decease in the prime of manhood.

Police Intelligence.

Rollery of Gold Dust.—Yesterday afternoon officer Allison, of the First ward, arrested three persons, passengers on board the Uncle San steamship, from California, charged on susticion of having stelen a bag of gold dust, valued at \$1.800 the property of Abner P. Clough, also one the passengers on said steamship. The circumstance which hid to the arrest of the accused parties, was in consequence of an empty bag found under a cushion in the state room occupied by two of the accused parties. According to the statement made by one of the accused, and the same hetel at Gorgons, on their way to Aspinwall, on the Ishmus, and Clough, for safe keeping, placed the bag containing the dust to the trunk of one of the accused, which was subsequently broken open, and the gold dust stolen therefrom. At the time the dust was missed a rearch was made, but no clue could be ascertained of its whereabouts until the arrival of the Unele San, esterday, and the circumstances of the polite finding an empty bag concealed in the stateroom as above mentioned which the complainant asserts is the one which contained the stolen gold dust. This it was that led to the suspicion that they were the guilty parties. On the affidavit made by Clough, Juntice Bogart i sued a warrant for the arrest of the persons under suspicion, whose names we omit to publish for the present, as they are all of good character, and may be innocent of the crime imputed to them. However, they were all held in custody, and to-day the magistrate will hold a further investigation.

City Intelligence.

When are his Policet—Attrave at Romany of the stemboat John Potter, while returning from Brooklyn, was attacked on the Battery by two ruffians, evidently with the intention of robbing, or perhaps murdering, him, but they were foiled in their designs, as his ories for help were so loud that they thought it prudent to reseat before they had possessed themselves of any of his money. Outrages of this kind are quite a common occurrence, therefore would it not be well to have a police man stationed on the Battery, whose business would be in rotect the Batter and projects of these models who a